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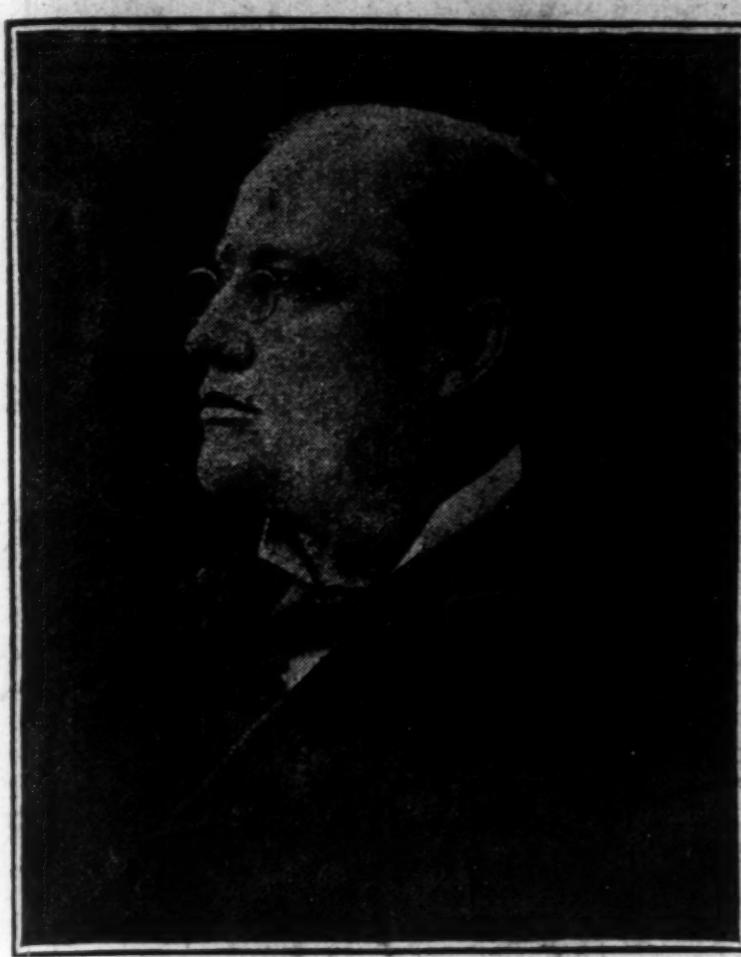
THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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VOL. XXV. NO. 35.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1906.



HON. WALTER I. SMITH.

The Game and the Candle

I am very much like Calvins E. Pratt, who, when he realized the difficulty and magnitude of the subject and saw to what dizzy heights he might have to climb in order to properly unfold his theme found himself very much in the condition of one of his school-mates, who having read "Two years before the mast" and "Pirates own book," conceived the splendid idea of becoming a sailor. He accordingly proceeded to Boston on foot, and shipped at once on a vessel ready to sail. The ship had scarcely got outside the harbor before the captain ordered the young sailor aloft to unfurl a sail. The boy looked at the towering mast-top and at the captain, but made no start to climb the rigging. The captain ordered him a second time with the same result, and then said to him, "Why don't you obey orders?" "I can't sir," said the young man. "But didn't you ship as an able seaman?" "Yes sir, but I am not the man I thought I was."

I am not unmindful of the vast opportunity that is mine this afternoon as I stand before young men. The opportunity is great but the responsibility is greater. It was the thought of the responsibility that decided me to speak on the subject, "The Game and the Candle." This phrase is of French origin, and the meaning simplified is, the object pursued is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.

It was during an all-night ride enroute for Arkansas in the latter part of the year just closed, I fell into a retrospective mood, and the scroll of the past years unfolded itself before my memory, and as I reviewed them and marked the possibilities all past with the years, life took even a graver aspect than it had already worn. I shall not discuss my life, but life with its probabilities and possibilities of power and achievement, life in its earnestness and life that is merely drifting with the tide, of no benefit to itself or humanity.

A man's life depends upon his emotions, his aspirations, his determinations. A young man, somebody's son, starts out with the determination that the world is indebted to him for a good time. Dollars were made to spend. I am a good timer, from one gayety to another, from one glass to another, from one sin to another, and the good timer is soon broken in health, deserted by friends and left alone to die. Thus the good timer or the man about town passes off the stage. When you ask some of his friends about him the answer is, "Oh, John was all right, but he lived too fast." "I like a good time as well as anyone, but I could not keep up with Johnnie." Was the game worth the candle?

Two pictures come before my mind. Two cousins—both of them young men. One started out early in life with the determination of getting along easy, shirking work, looking for a soft snap. His motto was, "The world owes me a

was employed first by one firm then another; if anything hard came along, he would pay another fellow to do the work and he took things easy. It was not long before no one would hire him. He still had the idea that the world was indebted to him and what another man had accumulated he could borrow without his knowledge. He forged another's name; was detected, tried and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and is now wearing the stripes, all because he thought that no matter whatever he might do, wherever he went, whatever company he kept, whether he did his work well or did it ill, that the world was indebted to him for a living.

Young men, the world owes no man a living but those who work faithfully and make contributions to the happiness of mankind and the advancement of civilization. These will ever be honored and rewarded. Is the game worth the candle?

The other cousin started out with a different determination. He believed with Lord Brougham, that if he were a boot-blacker he would be the best boot-blacker in England. He began in a stores as window washer, and washed windows so nicely that they sparkled like diamonds under the sun; then as clerk no customer was too insignificant to be greeted with a smile or a pleasant word. No task was too great for him to attempt, and thus step by step each day bringing new duties, but also each day bringing new strength and new determination to master them, and today that cousin is a man of wealth, an honored citizen with a loving wife and a happy home.

Some young men start life with the idea that every dollar made required that one dollar and a half to be spent; that in order to be noticed they must make a big show, give big dinners, carriage drives and euche parties, carry friends to the theatre and have a swell time, must do like Mr. So-and-so. They forgot in their desire to copy, that their pattern makes twenty times as much as they do, that he doubtless began to save before he began to spend. But no his name appears often in the papers and theirs must. So they begin their career. A few years passed. The young men marry; their debts begin to accumulate and press them; their countenances are always woe-begone and where once was a smile there is now a frown and what would otherwise be happy homes there is gloom and shadows, all because men lived too fast and spent two dollars before one was earned.

Debt is the greatest burden that can be put upon man, it makes him afraid to look honest men in the face. No man can be a leader who is burdened by a great debt. If there is any young man here this afternoon who is spending more than he is making, ask yourself the question, is the game worth the candle?

I know a young man who believed he could be happy by spending one-third of what he made and saving the other. He said to me, "Some day I want to marry and I want to treat my wife better if possible, than she has been treated at home. I want the respect of my fellowmen; I want to be a leader and I know I can only do so by saving a part of what I make." It was my good pleasure, a few weeks ago, to go to the city where

THE CHAMPION OF THE NEGRO RIGHTS.

We take great pleasure in presenting to the colored citizens of the United States, the Hon. Walter I. Smith, of Council Bluff, Iowa, member of Congress of the 9th Congressional District, whose cut and biography appears in this week's issue. Judge Smith is now serving his third term in Congress from the 9th District and is one of the most popular members in the Iowa delegation.

His several speeches delivered in the Halls of Congress speak for themselves and he always can command a mark degree of attention by both republicans and democrats when he rises to address a house.

Judge Smith is very popular among the colored citizens from the various states who reside in Washington and especially since he so gallantly defended the two colored men at Council Bluff and rescued them from an enraged mob, who were seeking to lynch them without judge or jury. It was on account of his kind and compassionate appeal that Iowa was saved from being placed in that list of states where men are put to death without judge or jury, and the Bee feels safe in saying that it voices the sentiment of every liberty loving negro not only of Iowa, but of the entire country, when it says that he has the best wishes. He is a member of the committee on appropriation. Judge Smith believes in human rights and equality of citizenship. No man in the state of Iowa is any more loved than this statesman.

ROAD ENGINE HAULS OATS

Pressed Into Service to Pull Train of Wagons to Market at Bozeman, Mont.

Bozeman, Mont.—A load of oats weighing 26,360 pounds has been brought in a novel way from the ranches in the valley to Bozeman. The oats, in sacks, were loaded on five wagons coupled together, and the train of wagons thus made was hauled by a thrashing engine.

The load was the first of its kind to be hauled in the valley, and was taken from C. Crandall's and J. T. Widener's ranch, a distance of more than six miles, in two hours, making an average speed of three miles per hour.

The grain was received by the Bozeman Elevator company, a new concern which has just begun operations.

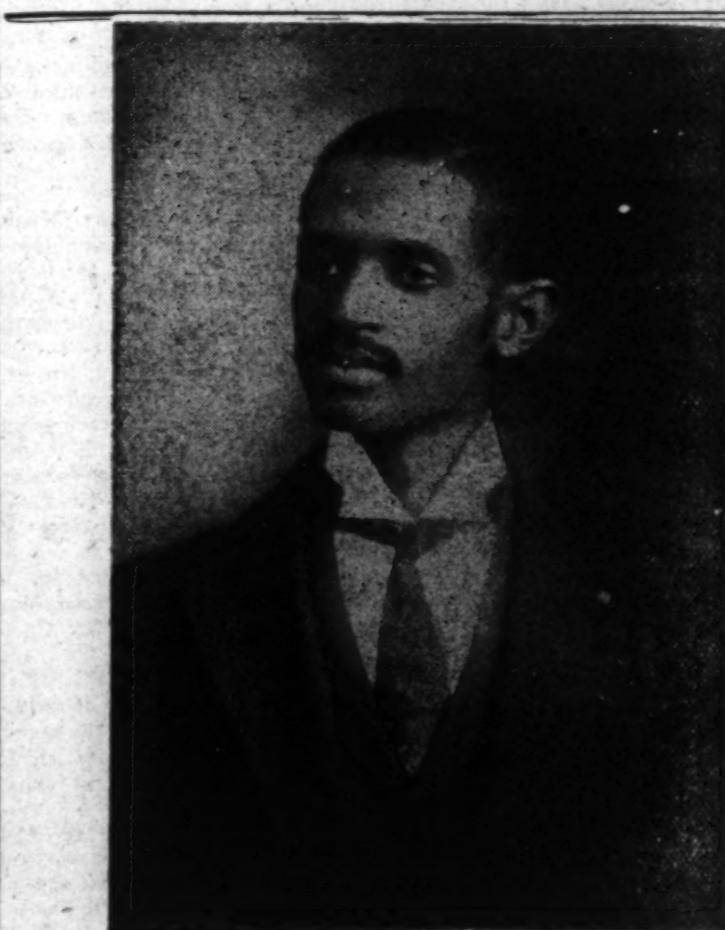
As it was such a success the men in charge of the transportation of the grain are going to haul the remainder of the crop in the same manner, and then, perhaps, they will haul grain for others.

Oak Coffin for Bulldog.

Inclosed in an oak coffin with a metallic lining, a French bulldog which was the pet of a wealthy family of the Hill section in Brooklyn, N. Y., was buried with unusual honors. Dr. L. McClellan, a veterinary surgeon, attended the dog during its last illness, and the coffin was made to order to fit the animal's body by undertakers. Both the doctor and the undertaker refused to give the name of the sorrowing owner of the bulldog, and both professed to be in ignorance of where the interment was made.

Still a Corn Husker.

George Benninger, a Swiss laborer who went to Wooster, O., a few weeks ago from Cleveland, has received his share of his grandfather's estate, amounting to \$50,000, though a Cleveland bank. Bonninger does not seem to be carried away over the good fortune, and spends the time husking corn.



DR. JAS. E. SHEPPARD.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIS L. CHASE.

Mrs. Thomas Ryan, of Washington has given \$10,000 for the establishment of a parochial school by St. James parish at Falls Church, Va.

Robert Davis, about thirty-five years old, dropped dead last week at the Wilson livery barn, at Cumberland, Md., where he was employed. He went to a barber shop one day before he died and said he wanted a good job, as he was going to die.

The sheep-dip plant at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire early last Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, which is covered by insurance.

Judge Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee now governor of the Philippines, will be the first Ambassador to Japan.

Stanley B. Smith, President of the First National Bank at Zanesville, Wis., died last week in that city.

It is said that Great Britain has some of the most beautiful gardens.

Rev. William J. Smith, B.D., LL.D., is a colored candidate for the nomination for the Legislature on the republican ticket for the 48th senatorial district at Carmi, Ill.

On last Monday a meeting was held at Carnegie Hall, at which the work of Tuskegee Institute was explained and discussed.

Mme. Cornelie Brielle, of Vienna, who is now eighty years of age, was married to a man named Koloman Pocznay, who is forty-six years her junior, in that city lately. She is very wealthy. It was thought at first she was insane, but she proved her sanity to a commission of doctors.

The members of the Tuskegee Institute Choir have presented its director, Mrs. J. C. Lee, with an ebony, silver-mounted baron for use during chapel services.

Three men entered the flat of Mrs. Francesca Falaller on the top floor of a five story house in Thompson street, New York city and brutally beat and stabbed her and tore a belt containing \$900, the whole family savings.

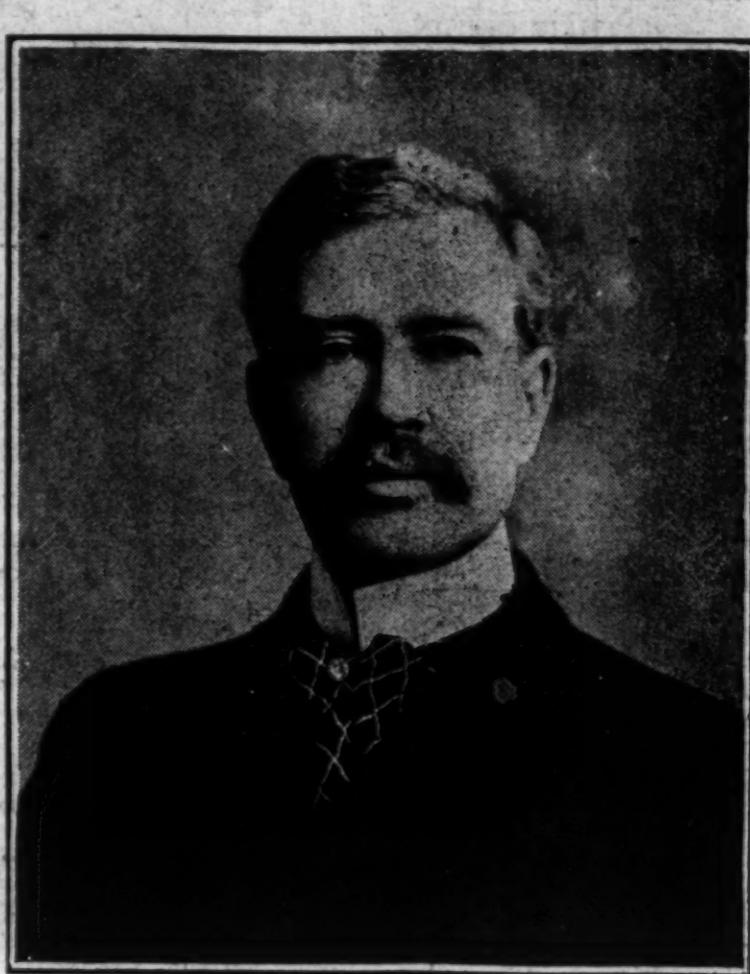
Two wealthy men, one Leroy Fay, a Boston millionaire, and the other Frank B. Sanborn, Jr., of N. Y., were married to poor girls last Saturday, who up to the day of their marriage were obliged to work.

Edward F. Hansen, president of the Nutrical Company at Chicago, and formerly mayor of a small town in northern Maine, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and fined \$5,000 in the United States District Court for sending objectionable literature through the United States mail, advertising his business.

The remains of Chaplain John S. Wallace, will be interred in the Arlington National Cemetery. Chaplain died on the 21st instant. He was appointed as Chaplain Mar. 10, 1863.

The naval battalion of the District of Columbia, has been ordered to disband, because of three of the officers declining to accept their resignations. All of the officers will be honorably discharged. The issue is said to be a military one and personal friendship is not considered.

H. C. Harris, said to be one of the wealthiest colored men of Birmingham, Ala., is buying supplies for the new barber shop and bath house which are to



HON. MARLIN E. OLMS TED.

HON. MARTIN E. OLMS TED. The honorable Martin E. Olmsted, member of Congress, whose cut and biography appears in this week's issue, is one of the most popular members in the Pennsylvania delegation, and has made a great many friends both among republicans and democrats since he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, on account of his kind and benevolent disposition.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, lectured at Payne Chapel, Colorado Springs, not long ago. The people appreciated the lecture very much.

The Chinese commissioners who came to the United States to make a personal study of its industrial, social and political institutions, arrived in this city last Tuesday.

It is said that even the poor man in Paris stops on his way to work to have his shoes shined for fear he might lose his job if he did not.

European Russia is said to have about 23,000,000 horses which is more than any other country in the world.

Two passenger trains on the Northern Central Railroad were saved last Tuesday from being wrecked by Mary McCall, the sixteen year old daughter of a track walker living at Clark's Ferry, Pa.

Seven women, each of whom were stabbed with a sharp, apparently double-edged knife, at St. Louis, last Monday night by "Jack the Cutler."

The Mississippi Congress at Jackson, Miss., with 9,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$750,000 with about two-thirds that sum insurance.

CAUSING THE NEGROES TO DIVIDE.

From the Springfield, Ill., Advance Citizen.

The man who is calling down the wrath of every negro in Illinois, because of his disposition to try to dictate the affairs of our state is Dr. Booker T. Washington. Every leader and voter in Illinois think and say that Dr. Washington would do well to advance the affairs of his brother in Alabama. The negroes of Illinois, are voters with leaders who are capable of conducting our political affairs and selecting representatives. E. H. Wright, Hon. J. G. Jones, Major John C. Buckner, Hon. E. D. Green, Editor Cyrus Field Adams and even our Major Otis B. Duncan, can better tell what the negroes of Illinois want than the man from Alabama.

Aid from Travelers.

If the Pullman Porters' union will seriously operate on a "no tip" basis in dealing with the company it can get a passengers' auxiliary with about 25,000,000 members to help it.

Maintaining the Balance.

Maine hunters this year killed more game and fewer of each other than for many seasons. By these tactics it is hoped the supply of hunters will last as long as the deer.

Oldest University.

Highland university is the oldest university in Kansas, and the first west of the Mississippi to issue diplomas. It was chartered February 9, 1858. The school was the outgrowth of an Indian school, and began with white children in 1858. It has never closed its doors from the day it was opened.

DEER INCREASING IN JERSEY

Good Results of the Law Passed in Eastern State to Save Them from Extermination.

Tuckahoe, N. J.—The great swamp in New Jersey's three lower counties, C. May, Atlantic and Cumberland, bid soon to rival the best deer hunting grounds in the country. Old residents of these counties declare that the deer are now as plentiful as they were a century ago, when it was an easier matter to shoot five or six in a day.

Six years ago deer were exceedingly scarce in the South Jersey woods. They were hunted so relentlessly that the legislature passed another law making it unlawful to kill deer for further period of two years and they could be hunted only on Wednesdays in November. Many sportsmen in favor of continuing the closed season for three or five years longer and allowing each hunter to kill only two deer a season.

Left unmolested for the last four years the deer have become tame, and it is most a daily occurrence for farmers to see them near their orchards and barnyards.

A JAR PEOPLE.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.
- SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

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or THE WASHINGTON
BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.

Shall Cremated Corpse Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body... in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal invokes a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld, recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died.

In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight.

The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly \$150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.
Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy will have its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident, if the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out.

The naval general board, it is believed, thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns.

Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.
A correspondent of the Checotah (T. J.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't back twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs."

Decorated Chef.

King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

Not I The Trust **PURITY ICE CO.**

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ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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A HIGH DEGREE.



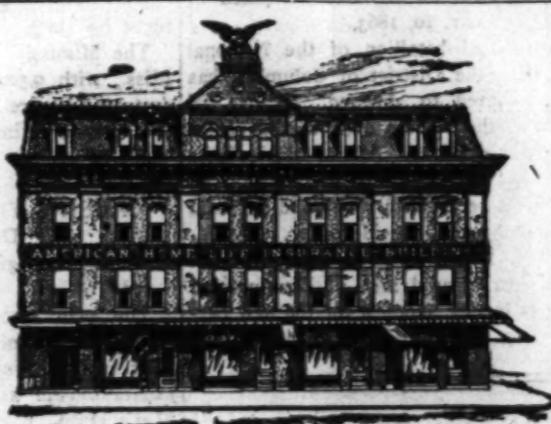
of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

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VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

NINTH AND PENN'TVLLIANA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.

EAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

LABOR LEADER IN CABINET

John Burns, Noted Englishman, Absolutely Unchanged by Appointment of British Premier.

London.—John Burns, member of the house from Battersea, who has chosen president of the local government board in the new British cabinet, is one of the most vigorous personalities in the British parliament and in public life today.

The secret of Mr. Burns' power is his sincerity. It was the great dock strike of 1889 which first brought understanding of the real John Burns, who, before that time, had been known to most people as a man of nature sim-



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Best Line Cigars Goo Room
5 & 10c and
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JOHN BURNS
(President of Local Government Board in New British Cabinet)

ilar to that of Jack Cade. His own particular friends and adherents, all along, had recognized in the "demagogue" and "agitator" of the working-men's clubs one of the strongest and healthiest forces of the day.

Then came the historic fight for the dockers' "tanner," when Burns straw hat became as an oriflame in the fray. Since then it has been generally admitted that no man in all England exercises such influence over the working classes or speaks with more authority in their behalf than John Burns.

His career has been irreproachable, and except Keir Hardie and some others of his former labor associates no one has uttered a word of anything except commendation of his high personal character and deserved success.

For years Mr. Burns has lived in a small workingman's house in Battersea, with his handsome wife and only son, on an allowance of \$750 a year made to him by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Now, suddenly he has jumped into an income of \$10,000 a year, but his mode of life remains absolutely unchanged. He went to Buckingham palace to be sworn in as a member of the king's privy council and to kiss the royal hand on acceptance of the cabinet office of president of the local government board dressed in his inviolable dark-blue serge reefer suit, black derby hat and gloveless hands, carrying neither cane nor umbrella.

The king welcomed him with especial cordiality and told him his objection to wearing court costumes would never prevent him from obeying royal commands to court entertainments. That night the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, gave a cabinet dinner and John Burns, who never possessed or had any ambition to possess an evening suit, sat down in his usual reefer.

NEW OREGON SENATOR.

John M. Gearin of Portland Appointed to Succeed Mitchell—Was Born in a Prairie Schooner.

Portland, Ore.—John M. Gearin, or whose shoulders the senatorial toga of the late Senator John M. Mitchell has fallen, is an Oregonian by birth and breeding. The prairie schooner is



JOHN M. GEARIN
(Appointed by Governor of Oregon to succeed Late Senator Mitchell.)

which his parents came to this state in 1854 was standing on the banks of the Umatilla river when John was born, having tarried there for that event. The boy lived on a farm until he was 12, when he went to school in San Francisco, finishing his education at Notre Dame college, Indiana. He comes of democratic lineage and has followed in the steps of his forbears. He is a lawyer, a member of the firm which has already furnished three United States senators for Oregon, and who announces that it is in a position to supply the demand for a long time to come. He has been city attorney, member of the state legislature, district attorney and candidate for congress against Blenger Hermann. In 1892 he was appointed special prosecutor by President Cleveland in the important smuggling cases here. He favors retention of the Philippines and Hawaii and is an acknowledged admirer of President Roosevelt.

The first steam fire engine was seen in New York about 1841, but it was not a success. Its great weight militated against it. It took half an hour after reaching a fire to get it started, and something generally broke down soon after it was in action. Then again, there was the inevitable opposition to an innovation of that kind, so that it was not until some years after that the steam fire engine was formally adopted by the department.

OLD FIRE FIGHTERS

MEN WHO FOUGHT GOTHAM FLAMES YEARS AGO

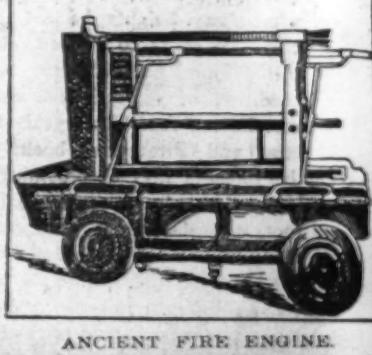
Association of Volunteers Has Many Interesting Relics—An Amazing Incident—"Boys" Extinguished Blaze in Stage Costume.

New York.—One of the most unique and picturesque survivals in New York is the Volunteer Firemen's association. It is composed exclusively of members of the New York Volunteer Fire department. Here, amid immemorial relics of days gone by, its members meet, keep alive old friendships and once again enjoy, in spirit, the excitement of many a lively "run."

The New York Volunteer Fire department was disbanded 40 years ago and as there were at that time practically none of its members under the age of 25, there are now no members of the association less than 65 years of age, while the majority of them have passed their eightieth milestone. The membership in 1884 was 2,700, but as the years have rolled away the membership has grown smaller and smaller, until now it numbers but 350.

The first fire company in New York was organized in 1737, with a complement of 24 men, and the engines of the same type as the before mentioned, though with many modifications and improvements and much more ornamental, were in use from that time until the advent of the Philadelphia engines in 1840.

In the early days horses were used; instead the sturdy firemen dragged their engines, which latter weighed as much as 6,000 pounds, over the rough cobblestones. But in the excitement of the frantic fervor to be the first to reach the fire, or at best to pass the company just ahead, that "fire feeling" was a thing unknown to the volunteer firemen. Many were the tricks, and many the squabbles in consequence, of the effort to pass a rival in the race. When a company owning a brand new engine or hose cart, concerning which it felt a pardonable pride as to her capabilities, was "passed" by two or three rival com-



ANCIENT FIRE ENGINE.
(Built in 1725 and in Use for Over Years.)

panies on her first trip to a fire it was the talk of the town for days.

In addition to having various complete engines on view here, one sees all around remains of old favorites, in the shape of decorated backs of engines, and also several beautifully executed models of engines and apparatus used by the foreman and his assistant in giving orders at a fire. They played a very important part in the proceedings, and have the post of honor on the front of the fireman's cap of to-day. An interesting report bearing date of 1812 hangs on the wall, in one of the rooms, entitled, "Return of the engines, hook and ladder companies, their apparatus, places of deposit, condition, etc., together with the names of the engineer and foreman."

Among other relics which adorn the walls is Old Glory, which was saved from the fire which destroyed Barnum's museum in 1865. Speaking of Barnum's brings to mind an amusing incident which occurred there once in connection with Engine No. 40. Barnum's manager, having noticed how well certain members of that company had gone through some military evolutions, thought it would be an excellent idea to get them to perform some of their tactics on the stage in connection with a play he was producing entitled, "The Patriot's of '76." The "boys" accepted the proposition, deciding to apply the proceeds toward helping certain of their comrades who were out of work. The eventful evening arrived for their debut. There were about 30 of them in various characters, some dressed as Hessians and Continentals, others as Indians, while one of them impersonated the famous "Molly" Pitcher. In the middle of a most exciting act the city hall fire bell rang. Their foreman, who was acting with them, yelled: "Boy's there's a fire in the Seventh district!" The words were hardly out of his mouth before the 30 revolutionary soldiers, Indians, etc., were off the stage, and rushing up Broadway for their engine, with which they soon returned to the scene of the fire. With "Molly" Pitcher at the head of the rope, a stalwart Indian brave flourishing a speaking trumpet and a miscellaneous collection of revolutionary soldiers tugging at the rope, a motley crowd was never seen on Broadway before or since.

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PRESIDENCIES OF TWO UNIVERSITIES.

As a comparison of ideas and methods of thought, the recent death of President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, which has been followed by speculation as to his probable successor; and the recent resignation of President John Gordon of Howard University, which has precipitated an animated canvass for the succession, are not without interest and instruction to those who are in the habit of examining facts and social phenomena. In the case of the University of Chicago, the discussion as to a successor to Dr. Harper turns on such points as knowledge of university problems, efficient administration, collection of funds, creating and maintaining enthusiasm among the teaching body and the student body, and the particular place institution is to occupy in the educational development of the United States. In the case of Howard University, the discussion as to a successor to Dr. Gordon turns on none of these points, but concerns itself chiefly with the consideration of the race and color of the man whom the trustees should select for the presidency. This difference in point of view as to the qualities which the head of a university should possess is the difference between people having low ideals or no ideals at all.

It is unfortunate for the future of Howard University as a force in the world of education and as an instrument for the uprise of a mistreated race that all discussion concerning it should revolve about the points of spoliation and division. There has been no unpleasantness coming to public notice in the affairs of the institution that did not have its origin in the selfishness, cupidity and ambition of some person or persons seeking original appointment, or promotion or retention in its teaching or administering force. We have shown in these columns, and no one has come forward to deny it, that Dr. Gordon's troubles accumulated as they did, because one person was dropped from the pay roll of the institution, another was about to be dropped, and yet others were admonished to confine their energies to the positions they were appointed to fill. But for this all would have been calm and serene in the academic atmosphere of Howard University.

There are certain qualities which the head of every institution of higher learning should possess, and without which it would be impossible to maintain learning and morality in the land. Integrity of character, administration, ability to call forth and sustain enthusiasm in the youth are fundamental and necessary. In addition to these qualities the head of an institution whose students are mainly of the negro race should possess the self-denying, self-sacrificing altruistic spirit. He should seek the closest possible contact and intercourse with the student body and the people from whom it comes. He should believe in the possibilities of the student and the people whom he is a part.

Some people assume that, in the case of a school, all of whose students are negroes, only a member of the negro race can meet these conditions. Nothing is further from

the truth. As a matter of fact white men have done far more to ameliorate the condition of the negro, and to elevate him in the social scale than negroes themselves have ever done. Garrison, Phillips and Sumner as publicists and statesmen, Beecher, Parker and Storrs as ministers of religion, Howard, Armstrong, Ware and Cravath as founders of institutions of learning have rendered services whose enduring brightness we can scarcely expect negroes to attain to in a hundred years. As the negro has been dealt with by most white men selfishly, sordidly and corruptly, he naturally enters upon life with a heritage of selfishness, sordidness and corruption. Hence the low plane upon which the discussion of the presidency of Howard University is pitched.

The future of Howard University is by no means certain. It has not now a sufficient endowment to carry on its work as it now exists. The appropriation by the United States government is a generosity surviving the days when the "freedmen and their children" were the objects of governmental care and protection. This appropriation rests on generosity alone, and may be cut off by any Congress not possessed of a feeling of generosity toward the negro. It is therefore important that, in addition to the qualities already enumerated, the head of Howard University should be a man who can secure for the institution an endowment sufficient to assure its existence for all time. Let the discussion take this turn. Away with petty ambitions. Down with spoliation, and intrigues and cabals!

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

Considering the trend things political are assuming, especially among present Republican leaders, we are not surprised to hear the colored people ask the pertinent question, "Where are we at, Mr. President?" Under the inspiration of the obstruction policy being carried out by certain so-called Republicans, holding high official places, the enemies of the colored people have redoubled their energies toward the complete humiliation and decitizenization of the race. The influence of Southern prejudice and hate is fast crystallizing into policies and schemes which, if generally adopted and applied, will disgrace American institutions, place the American people in the category with Russians and Turks and reflect discredit upon what is termed Christian civilization. The colored people bear a more logical relation to the white Americans than even the Jews do toward Russians. They have adopted American habits of thought and action; they worship God in the same manner as do their white fellow-citizens; they have loyally participated in all of the wars waged for the maintenance of American institutions and American policies and are now serving in the army and navy as loyal, patriotic men. They possess no foreign characteristics, no destructivism, but patiently and willingly join in every movement looking toward the uplift of the entire nation. It is more than strange that these people should be the most hated, the most abused and tormented class in the whole American body-politic. Were conditions being gradually softened, it would appear that the heart of the white man was not bad. Just after the war, when sectional animosities were still rankling in the breasts of those who fought for the destruction of the Union, the colored people expected but little more than doubtful treatment from the Southern whites. Considering all these conditions but little else was expected, Kukluxism, white-supremacy, political murder and intimidation were claimed to be justifiable upon the ground of the degraded and ignorant condition of the colored people. Persecution on account of race prejudice and hate was disclaimed, even by the most bitter Southern leader. It was claimed that as the colored people displayed appreciation of the true function of government and made

progress along moral, material and educational lines, their rights and privileges would be amplified and fully acknowledged. But what has been the case? The colored people have made phenomenal progress upon all lines which make for enlightened citizenship and good government. This much has been freely acknowledged on all sides. It was therefore reasonable for the colored people to expect their rights, since they have met the requirements.

The disappointment of colored people at the present treatment can better be imagined than expressed. The cordon of tyranny and oppression is being drawn more and more closely about the race. The wave of Jim-Crowism and race hate is fast spreading and even the policy of the administration, if reports be true, is bent on extending the scope of ostracism and intensifying the spirit of oppression. It is therefore natural for the colored people to attempt to take their bearings and ascertain if possible "where we are at."

But the faith in a just God which was the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night during the dark days of slavery has not forsaken us. Men in high places may plot to do us injustice, but the good and true men of the nation of all colors and all creeds will sooner or later join in the righteous movement toward establishing for all time the true doctrines of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. We are moving ahead on all proper lines and that is just "where we are at, Mr. President."

"THE DOOR OF HOPE."

This applies to the white man and the enemies of an oppressed race. There was a time in the history of this government and the republican party when the "door of hope," was opened to the pure in heart, the loyal party worker; the patriotic citizen irrespective of color or the colored voter. The "door of hope" is now a thing of the past, which can only be remembered as a promise in the past declarations of ambitious presidential candidates, who now have no need or use for the votes of the faithful black allies. The colored man in the South may expect no more considerations if the dispatch to the New York Sunday Herald is true. "The door of hope" is closed against him. The rights of these faithful and honest voters have been taken from him by virtue of the revised Southern Constitution. The so-called republican party can no longer guarantee to the Southern black man his constitutional rights and he is now deprived of his citizenship, which is guaranteed by the constitution. The republican party, intoxicated as it is by the glittering duplicity of Southern oligarchy and its ambition and desire to eliminate the negro from the political equation, will soon pass off the political stage of action. "The door of hope" was opened in one command and closed in the next. The Southern colored man cannot help his political condition. He is not responsible for the acts of those who by force take from him his constitutional rights.

The democratic party offers no inducement to the colored voters. The time will come however, when political prejudice in the democratic party will be eliminated. It is coming. The liberal thinkers and workers are coming to the front and the day is not far distant when party lines will be taken and equality of citizenship will be a fact as well as a certainty. This "door of hope" is but the scheme of the crafty politicians.

It is the vaporings of men whose crafty pleas persuades the honest man and sympathetic voters. The colored man must decide wherever and whenever he can. His sympathies must be governed by sound reasoning and not by false sentiment. Sentiment belongs to the weak hearts. It is the nursery for vacillating minds, who live on hopes and promises. "The door of hope" is closed against the colored man in the South. He must now look beyond the present and enter new fields where prejudice no longer reigns supreme; where manhood rights are respected and when false ambition has found a game. The political condition of the colored man

at this time warrants him to be no longer the useful slave of party leaders and presidential aspirants. The ten millions of negroes in this country demand that they be considered in the affairs of government.

Their hope, their future and their prosperity are in their own hands. Their rights of citizenship and equality before the new law largely depends in their future counsel in the body politic. Neither the republican party nor the democratic party will open the door of hope, but, the negro must fit a key to open a door of hope in which may be found equality of right and equality of citizenship.

CUTS OFF NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS.

President Will Not Re-appoint Lyons Register of the Treasury, and Will Drop Others From the South. Booker Washington's Opposition to Appointment of Southern Negroes to Office Assigned as One Reason For Policy.

Special dispatch to the Sunday Herald.

Washington, D. C., Jan 13, 1906. There are to be no more appointments of negroes to federal office in the Southern States. Every negro office holder in that section is to be replaced by a white man. The only colored republicans who have a chance for appointment to office under the Roosevelt administration are those who live in northern states where the colored vote cuts a figure in the elections.

This policy was made clear today when the President told Judson W. Lyons, register of the Treasury that he is not to be re-appointed to the position he has held for two terms. Lyons is a member of the republican national committee from Georgia. His place will probably be given to W. T. Vernon, a well-known educator of Kansas.

The administration expects to rid itself of all colored men in the South who were put into high office by President McKinley through the influence of Senator Hanna. In addition to Lyons those men who are to go at the end of their present terms are:

Robert Small, collector of the port at Beaufort, N. C.; Henry A. Rucker, collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia; John H. Deveaux, collector of the port at Savannah; Joseph W. Lee, collector of internal revenue for Florida; J. E. Bush, receiver of public moneys at Little Rock; Walter Cohn, receiver of public moneys at New Orleans; James W. Lewis, surveyor-general for Louisiana, under the department of the interior.

All of these men were active lieutenants of Mr. Hanna in his campaign which resulted in the nomination of Mr. McKinley in 1896.

The influences which have brought about this new policy on the part of President Roosevelt are several. One was his own experience with the case of Dr. Crum, whom he made collector of the port of Charleston. Another influence is the better understanding of the South and its people which President Roosevelt acquired during his recent trips through that section. The other is the active opposition of Dr. Booker T. Washington to the appointment of Southern negroes to office.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE.

This young man is one of the most polished orators in the negro race. The editor of this paper has a high admiration for him because he believes that he possesses the elements of true manhood. That he has made a few mistakes it must be admitted. It was because his teacher was an apologist. He was young and not sufficiently matured in years to enable him to stay clear of the intrigues and duplicity of older heads.

The Bee would be pleased to see him in the public schools of this city or at the head of some educational institution. Since he graduated from Harvard College he has not been himself. The mistakes were on account of his extreme youth. It is believed that when he is more matured in age and lives in the environments of the North instead of the South, where the shotgun and Judge Lynch hold high carnival, young Bruce

will be a man. Let us be charitable and throw around him the tender arms of encouragement and see if this young Aesches is not greater than the opponents of negro progress. Mrs. Terrell's compliments of young Bruce are actuuated from a feeling of brotherly love. She has known him from the day his eyes first beheld sunlight. She has been near to him and for that reason she holds him up as an exemplary character, and no doubt justly so. Roscoe is no stranger to the editor of The Bee. He is a polished orator and scholar of high attainments. Take Roscoe from the South and it is believed that he will be a man and advocate manhood rights.

THE GAME AND CANDLE.

One of the best addresses ever delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association was by Dr. James E. Sheppard of Durham, N. C., last Sunday afternoon in True Reformer's Hall. Dr. Shepard was eloquent, logical and pointed. His address appears in The Bee this week in full and it should be read by every young man as well as men of mature age. The address is full of meat, and it is evident that the speaker took care in its preparation. Our report shows that this distinguished scholar and orator held his audience "spellbound." Every word was measured with care and delivered to the vast assembly of young as well as old men with the tongue of a Demosthenes. Dr. Sheppard made such an impression that sinners acknowledged their faults and bowed their heads in supplication and promised to be governed by the eloquent address of the speaker. It was a grand scene to see old sinners ask for prayer and promise to be better men. Never in the history of the association has any address had the effect on the minds and hearts of men as the address of Dr. Sheppard. Such addresses as these will do much to improve men. It was a masterly argument, worthy of emulation.

NEGRO WOMEN AND THEIR MEN.
Washington, D. C., January 22d, 1906
Dear Editor:

In looking over the editorial column of The Bee of the 13th and 20th insts., it strikes that two most timely and needful articles are those entitled "Negro Women and Their Men," and "Who is to Blame?"

I heartily agree with every word that is so manly written in the defense of womanhood. And I only regret that those words cannot be branded into the brain of every negro man, both young and old, who has a tendency to disrespect true womanhood and drag its virtues in the dust of humiliation and sorrow.

It is sad but only too true that there far too many men among us who are just as respectable and deferential as a Lord Chesterfield when in the presence of women of the other race and these same men make it their business to defame the good name and character of the young women of their own race.

Of course the men are not to blame altogether, our women should so conduct themselves that they can demand respect and not only that but every mother should try to engrave it upon the minds of their children that a virtuous woman is the greatest gift that God ever gave to man. When this fact has been drilled into the brains of our little ones and they shall have grown into manhood and womanhood then and not until then will we have a race of men that will respect, honor and protect true womanhood, whether in rags or satin, white or black.

Go on with the good work and I hope that the time will soon come when the negro press and pulpit will unite their voices with that of The Bee for true negro womanhood. Wishing you much success, I am yours for the Ideal Manhood,

J. C. Jackson.
WOMAN.

Woman! sweetest thing on earth when in thy proper sphere,
Without thy love, without thy charms,
'twould be poor living here,
Woman thou within whose power man's future fate doth lie,
With thy sweet hand shoul'st make a man
of yonder lullaby,
Yes, under the protecting care of virtuous womanhood,
Yon little child is made a man that's noble, great and good,
Woman, lovely woman.
Woman, hoitors! 'tis a shame for some females to bear that name,
To drag its virtues in the dust and all its noblest traits defame,
Thou goest on thy wayward way to lay thy plan and set thy snare,
Thou doth delight both night and day
to take thy victims unawares,

Woman, wicked woman,
Woman! ah! what would man do?
would this life be without me?
Thy gentle love both far and near
move men's hearts on land and sea,
To dare and do or dare and die,
To conquer and be conquered too,
To win thy favor and thy smile,
thy gentle love so true,
If men were in the world alone,
be no joy, no peace, no rest,
Thy presence urges man to live, to be,
to win to do his best,

Woman, charming woman,
Woman, man's most dangerous
When thy heart some mischief doth know
Woman thou too well doth know
way

To do thy fiendish work,
To cause heart-rending grief and woe,
So many love-blind fools can tell
Of silent suffering borne for thee,
Who drags them blindly on to hell

MILLIONAIRE INDIAN SLAVES.

Hon. J. Hilton Turner, of Mis-

and Attorney S. T. Wiggins, of Indian

Territory fighting the cause of Pe-

Hon. J. Milton Turner, of Mis-
and Attorney S. T. Wiggins, of Indian

Territory, are in the city rep-

sented the Indian slaves.

The Chickasaw and Choctaw Freedmen, negro people, formerly the slaves of Indians, who under certain stipulations in the five civilized tribes are legally entitled to take and take all in kind with Indians themselves. It is to say, that in the respective tribes of the Chickasaw and Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole, and Choctaw Freedmen, negro people, all legal seized in fee simple by letters patent issued by the government in this case of landed estates, to wit: Cherokee Freedmen, 110 acres per capita; Creek Freedmen, 160 acres per capita; Seminole, 120 acres per capita; Choctaw Freedmen, averaging under Soloman treaty stipulation 40 to 50 acres per capita.

These facts are true literally of negro man, woman and baby as described above of the foregoing fifty thousand negro slaves of their respective tribes of Indians. Making them without doubt and absolutely the wealthiest body negroes in the United States, with the exception of, perhaps, the Chickasaw and Choctaw Freedmen. It is a fact crystallized into law that every negro man and woman and baby as above mentioned is entitled and will receive upon dislocation this year, beginning from March 4, an equal per capita division participation in the dislocation share with the individual of Creek Indians. The negro having ten people in his family will receive a like amount for each in every member of said family. The same is true of the Seminole and Cherokee Freedmen. Among each of the tribes a large number of persons identified with the negro whose names appear upon the Indian rolls, who share and share alike with the Indians of the respective tribes. A number of such persons, who have formerly made application for enrollment members of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nation of Indians have pending applications for citizenship, by blood, with the respective tribes, for transfer of their names from the roles of Freedmen to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations in the rolls of Indians by blood in said tribes. This is done for an equitable adjustment of their negro holdings with a preferred right to obtain greater holdings out of the surplus lands after final enrollment as is provided in pending legislation as to time in enrollment of the new born babes of the Freedmen in said tribes as is provided by pending legislation.

In this condition of affairs the claim negroes, so-called Freedmen former slaves of the Indians, are seized in fee simple in numerical pro rata and in law of above eight hundred millions of dollars. They are inexperienced but have their ability and the immediate interests of the negroes of the United States. They are already in embryo. They have banking and trust companies, real estate companies, etc. Individuals are working long years of industry in extraordinary numbers, from \$1,000 to \$15,000 and they are desirous of having the negro people of the United States organized colonies and enter this new section of the multitudes as the Indian government dissolves itself and statehood comes into existence. There have been no political contests nor have they had any experience except in contact with the

Continued on next page

AN ODD STRUCTURE.

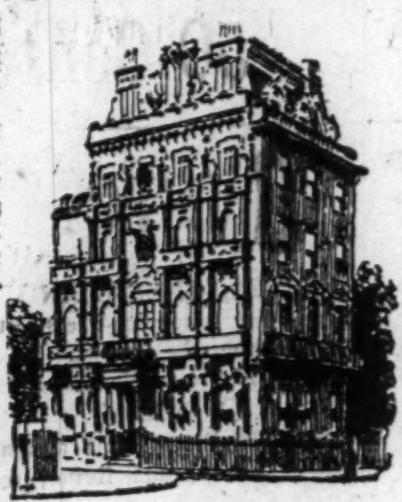
"PHENE'S FOLLY," FREAKIEST HOUSE IN LONDON.

A Modern Building with Outlines of an Old French Chateau—Fad of a Rich and Eccentric Antiquarian.

London.—There is no doubt that the freakiest house in London is that which stands at the corner of Upper Cheyne row and Oakley street, in Chelsea. Its owner calls it "Chateau du Savenay," but locally it is known by the more appropriate designation of "Phene's Folly." The street on which it fronts is familiar to American visitors because it contains Carlyle's house.

"Phene's Folly" presents one of the most curious conglomerations of architectural and sculptural incongruities that ever man wasted money on. It is backed by a wilderness garden, which really belongs to the eighteenth century house farther down the row. The entire front of the mansion, which is four stories high, is completely covered with mystic devices, angels, gargoyles, lions, griffins, armorial bearings, balustrades, columns, and capitals. No system has been followed in their arrangement. It is a veritable nightmare medley. To add to the incongruity of the designs, the figures are painted in the most vivid and startling colors, brilliant reds, bright yellows, and emerald greens being extensively employed.

Eight large female figures form the basis of the scheme, and between their heads are tablets and medallions on which are depicted snakes, elephants, sacred bulls, ecclesiastical emblems, gods, and goddesses. On the parapet of the house are the figures of Priam of Troy and Hector, each of them confronting a huge dragon. In the center of the front is a coat of arms with quarterings of mermen, stars and daggers, and the motto, "Ex supero spuma pugnam." No body lives in the house



LONDON'S FREAK HOUSE.

and no visitors are ever admitted to it.

Dr. Phene, the owner of the property, lives in a house on the opposite side of the street. He is an antiquarian with a purse long enough to permit him to indulge in his most eccentric fancies. Some of his ancestors at one time lived at the Chateau du Savenay, on the Loire. The "folly" represents his efforts to ingraft the outlines of it on the skeleton of a comparatively modern house, with additions of his own. After viewing the copy one cannot blame the Vendees much for having pulled the French chateau about the proprietor's ears.

The doctor claims descent from the Phoenicians and is uncommonly proud of his ancient lineage. The house is supposed to embody the cryptic history of the family genealogy. Judging by results, it is awfully tangled and it is small wonder that Dr. Phene never seems satisfied that he has got things right. He is continually making alterations. Year after year goes by and still the house is never finished. Decorations, bas-reliefs, statues and twisted and gilded columns are put up only to be taken down again regardless of expense. The only thing constant about the house is the weathercock, which always points due north. The most favorable view concerning the house was one the writer overheard as we passed two workmen who were discussing it. "Well," said one, "I suppose everybody has a right to his own fancies if he can afford 'em." "Right," agreed the other; "right you are, mate. It gives employment to the honest workingman."

INVENTOR HOLLAND'S PROPHECIES.

When John P. Holland prophesied the submarine boat people looked at him askance and said to one another: "Isn't it a pity? And he looks so intelligent, too!" Now Mr. Holland says that he expects to fly from his home in Newark to his New York office within a few months and that before the year is out any man who has one of the machines he has invented can easily go through the air at a speed of 40 miles an hour or can move at the rate of 15 miles an hour with no more exertion than is required for walking three miles an hour on land.

Oklahoma Giants.

Roger Mills county, Oklahoma, is especially favored in the matter of giant citizens. In Elk City there are 16 business men over six feet tall, one being six feet four inches. Sayre has a merchant who stands six feet seven inches and four others over six feet two. Berlin clinches the list with a 15-year-old boy, Ell Guthrie, who measures six feet six inches in his stockings, weighs 162 pounds and is still growing.

M. FALLIERES THE FAVORITE

President of Senate May Be Elected to Succeed Louvet as President of France.

Paris.—Everybody knows that when the senate and deputies meet to elect a new president of the republic for seven years, M. Louvet will not be a candidate. He is tired of office, is growing old—he was 67 on December 31 last—and is determined to spend the rest of his days in unofficial peace. Who, then, will be elected?

M. Fallieres, the president of the senate, may be looked upon as first favorite, partly by reason of his office, and partly because he is known to be



M. FALLIERES.
(President of French Senate Who May, Succeeded Louvet.)

sound; known, too, not to be too ambitious, and because he is distinctively decorative. M. Fallieres' election—and this is a great point in his favor—would not be too displeasing to the reactionary party. He is a large land owner and fond of entertaining members of the older nobility of France. Mme. Fallieres is also very popular, and the wife of a new president is not unnaturally of the first importance.

Next in favor to M. Fallieres comes M. Leon Bourgeois. He has been president of the chamber of deputies, premier, and was a member of M. Louvet's cabinet in 1892. M. Bourgeois is 54, and for a man who is comparatively young his years of office of one kind or another make a surprising total. The main thing against M. Leon Bourgeois' chances of success is that he is a widower. But it has been rumored that he intends marrying again.

M. Doumer, the president of the chamber and former governor of Indo-China, ranks third in the list of probable presidents. He has been minister of finance and minister of the interior, and has a charming personality. But he is perhaps too active and pushing a man for the position, and his political opinions—he is a radical republican—are rather too clearly defined for those of a would-be president, who must, above all things, be politically neutral.

In the outsiders' class, M. Bertheau has lost ground by his sensational resignation from his post at the war office. He is a genial man and rich one, and is very popular among his fellow deputies, but the senators are said to distrust him.

M. Paul Deschanel had a very strong chance indeed in 1899. Now he has no chance whatever. He has simply dropped out of the running and nobody, not even M. Deschanel himself, knows exactly why this has happened.

M. Combes' chances are extremely poor. Lastly, one must not overlook M. Jean Dupuy, whose influence as the proprietor of "Le Petit Parisien" is widespread, and who is known to have been canvassing.

PORTRAIT OF HANDEL.

Medallion of Famous Musical Composer Recently Discovered in a British Museum.

London.—The above medallion portrait of Handel, the famous musical composer, was discovered recently in Sir John Soane's museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. It had been hanging in an ante-room for years, but had never attracted attention. It is especially interesting because it is evident



NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF HANDEL.

It is true to life, the powdered wig and the evidences of pose being absent. The sculptor, George J. Frampton, R.A., examined the medallion and said he was confident that it was taken from life, and believes it to be the model for a monument. Certain details caused him to believe it to be the work of the Sculptor Roubiliac. The curator of the museum reports that he can find no record of how the portrait came into Soane's possession. The portrait first appeared in print in the London Musical Times during the last month.

HER GRIEF FATAL.

Ordered to write a composition on fatal love, a schoolgirl at Versailles, who had just lost her mother, was seized with syncope and died.

LOST STREAM FOUND.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE DISCOVERED BY CAPT. AMUNDSEN.

Young Norwegian Explorer Acquires Sudden Fame—Proves Route for Which Columbus Searched When He Reached America.

New York.—Capt. Amundsen is exceedingly modest about his trip through the northwest passage.

An observation station was established by Capt. Amundsen at King William's land, latitude 69 degrees and 30 minutes north and 90 degrees west. Capt. Amundsen declares his belief, based on the two years' of observation by him, that the north magnetic pole is within 90 minutes of that point. The observations have been taken day and night for a period of three years, and in the opinion of the explorer the actual position of the magnetic pole will be determined as soon as his observations can be figured out. Evidently the change from the position marked by Ross has been very slight.

Capt. Amundsen, with his crew of seven men, sailed from Christiania June 15, 1903. The route sailed was from Christiania to Baffin bay and then through Lancaster sound, Barrow strait, Peel sound, James Ross strait, Rae strait, Simpson's strait, Dease strait, Coronation gulf and Dolphin and Union straits to King point, where the explorers obtained communication with the winter-bound fleet of whalers from San Francisco.

The passage from King William's land and Victoria land, says Capt. Amundsen, is very shallow and very narrow. There are more than 100 islands there and at times the sounding was as shallow as three fathoms. These islands were seen and mentioned by Ross and Capt. Amundsen says it is now definitely proved that they are land.

Capt. Amundsen is a Norwegian seaman, only 33 years old. His expedi-



CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN.
(Norwegian Explorer Who Discovered the Northwest Passage.)

tion was fitted out with financial assistance from King Oscar, some influential men of Norway and Sweden and the Royal Geographical Society of London. The coldest weather he experienced was in March, 1904, when the mercury registered 70 degrees below zero.

The existence of a northwest passage was discovered long ago. Earlier explorers succeeded in traversing it. But to do this they had to leave behind the vessels on which they had entered the Arctic ocean, walk some distance over the ice and get aboard vessels which had come from the opposite direction. Capt. Amundsen won the distinction of being the first man in the history of the world to navigate the Arctic region from Davis strait to Behring strait in one and the same vessel. He has realized the dream of ages.

When Columbus sailed from Spain in 1492 it was with the aim of finding toward the west a shorter and safer route to India than the one around the Cape of Good Hope. He thought when he reached America, that he had accomplished his object. Years passed before it became known that what he had found was not a new route to the east, but a new world. Efforts then began to find northeast and northwest passages from Europe to Asia. Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, a Russian, completed the northwest passage in 1879. The first great advance in the exploration of the northwest passage was made by John Davis, who discovered the strait named for him in 1585. Henrik Hudson followed him in 1607, and in 1616 Baffin reached latitude 77 degrees 45 minutes, a record that stood unequalled for 236 years.

There was a great revival of Arctic exploration in the early part of the nineteenth century. Sir John Franklin was sent by the British government with two ships and 128 men expressly to make the northwest passage. Nothing was heard of the party from 1845 to 1854, when it was learned that it had perished. Numerous expeditions were sent out for its relief, among them that of Robert McClure, who passed through Behring strait in 1856 and went eastward as far as Melville Island. Here it was necessary to abandon the ship. In the spring of 1854 McClure and his crew were met and rescued by McClintock's party, which had come up from the east, and taken back to England. McClure was thus the first to make the northwest passage. For his achievement he was knighted by the British government, promoted to a captaincy in the navy and highly honored by scientific societies.

Blue Eyes Good.
Color-blindness is very rarely found in persons with blue eyes.

JAPAN'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

Viscount Aoki to Represent Mikado in United States—Has Had a Distinguished Career.

Washington.—Viscount Shuso Aoki, who has been appointed Japanese ambassador to this country, is a member of the privy council and of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun, the highest order in Japan. He stands in the first rank of Japanese diplomacy, far outranking Mr. Takahira and even Baron Hiyashi, the present Japanese minister to London. He has occupied a prominent place in the Japanese foreign office and was a delegate



VISCOUNT SINZO AOKI.
(New Japanese Ambassador to the United States.)

representing his country at The Hague conference.

Viscount Aoki comes as the first ambassador from Japan to the United States after a distinguished career in the diplomatic service, from which he retired about six years ago, when he was called by the emperor to be one of the privy counselors, the highest honor that can be hoped for by the nobility. When yet a young man the new ambassador went to Germany as a student and received there training in the large universities. Twice he was returned there as minister. Naturally, German is the language with which he is most familiar, but he speaks English readily.

It is expected that the viscount, accompanied by the viscountess, who is of German birth, the viscount having met and married her while serving his country in Germany, will come to this country without delay. It is believed here that the Japanese government will purchase an embassy building more conveniently located than is the present legation. Viscount Aoki is about 60 years old and is considered a man of great ability. Before entering the privy council he was twice minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Takahira, whom he succeeds here, served under him as vice minister.

POSTMAN'S STONE PALACE.

Building Which M. Cheval Has Erected with Odd-Shaped Stones in France.

New York.—After 26 years of unaided work M. Cheval, the postman of Hauterive, in the department of Drome, France, has completed his ideal palace, of which a picture is here printed.

M. Cheval was led to start the building by tripping over an odd shaped stone. He carried it home and the next day found another. Then he began a systematic hunt for what he



THE STONE PALACE.
(Queer House Built in France by a Postman.)

calls nature sculptures, with the idea of using them in a building.

The palace is about 85 feet long, 45 feet wide at one end and 33 at the other. In the center is a gallery with a catacomb at either end. These catacombs shelter all sorts of strange stone animals and figures.

For a Barbary tower, which includes a grotto of the Blessed Virgin, the postman-architect spent seven years in hunting the stones and putting them in place. One face of the building shows an Arab mosque, a Hindoo temple, a Swiss chalet, a medieval castle and two other buildings in its 85-foot stretch.

Stones formed by nature in the likeness of animals form the south front, where, also, there is a collection of flint. Altogether M. Cheval says he has spent \$1,000 on his hobby.

Moving Pictures in Science.
Jack of all useful trades is the moving picture machine which has been successfully applied to natural science research, microscopy, electrical and physical phenomena, medical science, chemistry and anthropology, and latest of all to a native devil dance in Borneo. The march of civilization is so rapidly taking undeveloped peoples beyond their native customs that it is of the greatest importance some means should be adopted for placing them on record. And in this work the moving picture is the ideal agent, for by its aid is obtained a truthful and permanent record of native ceremonies and customs.

Skeados & Skeados,

New York Candy Kitchen

908-7th St. N. W.

OUR CANDIES MADE DAILY—

Delicious Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda.

CANDY PRICE LIST.

12 pounds	\$1.00
8 pounds	1.00
6 pounds	1.00
5 pounds	1.00
12 boxes	1.00
8 boxes	1.00

ICE CREAM.

1 pint 15 cents.

1 quart 25 cents.

1 gallon \$1.00

908 7th STREET, NORTHWEST.

S.H. HINES,



BALMER.

1715 14th St., N. W.

Satisfactory prices and services guaranteed to all. Special rates given to subscribers of THE BEE. Thirty years' experience. Funeral parlor furnished. Telephone, North 1595.

R. L. MIDDLETON,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LIVERYMAN.

Coffins can be shipped to any part of the State upon reliable telegraph orders. Your patronage solicited. My prices are the cheapest and my stock second to none. Fine carriages and polite drivers for all occasions.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Office, Warerooms, 516 Eighth St., Southeast. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FRANKHUME,

Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPTON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Arista Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH: Interest charged after 30 days.

454 Pennsylvania Ave., Bet. 4-1-2&6 Sts. N. W.

Wm. Cannon's

HighGrade Purissima

is a Superior

IS A LEARNED HINDU

HON. P. RAMANATHAN, K. C., TO
LECTURE IN AMERICA.

Is Solicitor General of Ceylon, India, and Regarded as One of Wise Men of the East—Will Export the Bible.

Washington.—The other day one of the most eminent and interesting foreigners who ever arrived in this country, came to Washington as the invited guest of Mr. Albert S. Dulin, regent of the Vedanta university. This distinguished personage is none other than the Hon. P. Ramanathan, K. C. C. M. G., solicitor general of Ceylon, India—a great Jnana Yogi, or sage, and reputed to be one of the "Wise Men of the East." Mr. Ramanathan has other marks of distinction besides being knighted by Queen Victoria, solicitor general and Jnana Yogi. He is considered to be the most learned jurist, philosopher and master of the English language in India. His works on jurisprudence are considered the best legal collation ever compiled by a Hindu scholar. His commentaries on religion and philosophy are voluminous—the most celebrated of which, in his wonderful works entitled, "An Eastern Exposition of the Gospels of Jesus." Unlike many orientals who have visited England and America for the purpose of proselytizing Brahmanism and Buddhism, Mr. Ramanathan finds in our own Bible the essence of all religion and philosophy, and expounds its marvelous spiritual teachings as only a Jnana Yogi can. The light he has thrown upon the gospels of St. Matthew and St. John stands out in brilliant and luminous contrast with the exposition of these gospels as presented by our Christian theologians, either ancient or modern.

While in England, Mr. Ramanathan was called to the English bar honoris causa—a concession which has been granted only to the prince of Wales and to Mr. Benjamin, the great American lawyer. Mr. Ramanathan comes from what has long been the chief Hindu family, both in wealth and position, of the island of Ceylon, India. He comes to this country by the invitation of Myron H. Phelps, Albert S.



SERENO E. PAYNE.
(New York Congressman Leader of Repub-
lican Party in the House.)

This office carries with it the recognized leadership of the party.

Apparently the great majority of the Republicans of the last congress were thoroughly satisfied with the chieftainship of the veteran from New York. Mr. Payne has the grace of good nature, but there is no marked evidence that he ever permitted his good nature to reach the point of yielding party advantage to the opposition on the floor of the house. On several notable occasions last winter he came off rather better than his adversary in the matter of honors when he met the Democracy's leader, John Sharp Williams, in debate.

The personal popularity of Mr. Payne with the younger Republican members of the house has invariably aided him in his ambitions. He is 62 years old but is as vigorous mentally as the youngest of his colleagues, and on occasion, when aroused, he is capable of powerful and effective eloquence.

Mr. Payne, it is said, is the best student of finance in the house. He has written much upon financial subjects and a series of articles which appeared not long ago from his pen on the general subject of Wall street transactions marked him not only a student of finance but as one who understood the smallest detail matters pertaining to investments of all kinds and to the manipulations of the market for purposes of gain. His articles were frank and made him some enemies in the stock market world.

FLAGS OF PEACE.

Emblems of Each Country with a White Border Chosen to Typify the Cause.

Philadelphia.—The emblem of peace, which has been adopted by the great powers of the world in their endeavor to ameliorate the horrors of war, strange to say, had its birth in the same city where the first American flag was made. It was on October 12, 1891, the three hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of the discovery of America, that a committee of 400 representatives of peace advocates from



UNITED STATES ENSIGN OF PEACE. The different nations of the world met at Philadelphia to plan the first peace congress ever held. Here, where the star spangled banner was made by the hands of Betsy Ross, and in the same room where the declaration of independence was signed, the world's sign of peace had its origin.

Interest in Mr. Ramanathan's visit to America is being greatly intensified by the fact that he will not only deliver many lectures while here, but that his visit is of special significance, when it is known that he comes to join hands with Albert S. Dulin, the founder of the International Vedanta, in establishing a new educational system of culture which will make for a higher individual and international civilization. It is believed by those who are familiar with the purpose that has called this great Hindu sage to America at this time, that an educational system will be evolved by these gentlemen this winter, which will contain the essence of all that is good in our present methods, but reinforced and enlarged by the learning and wisdom of the orient.

He Sat on It.

On a bitterly cold morning an old man got into a carriage on the Great Western railway. The guard, who was of a humane disposition, offered the old man a hot water tin which he accepted gratefully. At the end of the journey the guard asked the old man if he had found the foot warmer comforting.

"Yes," he said, "but I should have liked another for my feet."

The old man had been sitting on the foot warmer for nearly 30 miles.

In Old London.

"It seems they don't use the ordinary transmitter on the London telephone."

"No, they talk right into the fog and take their chances."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PAYNE RETAINS LEADERSHIP

New York Congressman Popular with Younger Element of House—is a Great Student of Finance.

Washington.—For weeks before the opening of congress rumor piled on rumor that Mr. Sereno E. Payne, of New York, would be deposed from his place of Republican leader in the house of representatives at the present session. The deposing, however, did not take place for he was reappointed chairman of the ways and means committee of the house by Speaker Can-

CUPID LIKES VETS."

LITTLE GOD WORKS HAVOC IN SOLDIERS' HOME

Enough Courtships There to Keep Up Already Established Married Record Among Aged Defenders of the Nation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Cupid in his most alluring garb is at work among the veterans in the State soldiers' home at Lafayette. In the last year seven or eight marriages have taken place at the home, and it is said there are enough courtships in progress to promise many more matrimonial alliances next year.

"It looks as if we'll have to find a way to head off the little god," declared R. M. Smock, commandant of the home, at G. A. R. headquarters.

The total population of the home is 1,003. Of this number 495 were women—the wives or widows of soldiers. The commandant says the mortality rate at the home seems to be increasing. Included in the population are seven or eight Spanish-American war veterans, mostly young men. Said the com-

mandant: "The per cent of deaths is very much greater among the Spanish war soldiers than among the veterans of the civil war. The experience in tropical countries in which many of them had to serve seems to have lowered their vitality, and, besides, the boys who went out in the Spanish-American war were not nearly so well able to stand hardship as those who went out in 1862."

Commandant Smock spoke of many old couples in the home who seem perfectly happy. They have little work to do and are furnished with plenty of clothing and food. The commandant is inclined to encourage matrimony at the home. He says that among all the marriages that have taken place there since he took control only one has resulted unhappily. After their marriage the mated pair left the institution. The husband has returned, however, and has sued his wife for divorce. The husband was formerly a member of the Indianapolis police force.

MONarchs LOSE PRESENTS

Gifts Shah Was to Have Sent Them Now Repose in Pawnshop—Ali Won't Take Them Back.

Vienna.—President Roosevelt, the kaiser and a king or two have been robbed of the Christmas presents which the shah of Persia intended to give them. Each potentate was to have a diamond studded miniature portrait of himself, and Ali-Bagair, a Persian jeweler in this city, was commissioned to do the work in true oriental style.

Ali had finished the portraits of Mr. Roosevelt, Emperor Francis Joseph and Kaiser Wilhelm, when he was obliged to go to Paris for more diamonds, and turned the finished portraits over to another Persian, Machmed Baga, for safe keeping. When Ali returned he found a nice little letter awaiting him, but no Baga. The missive contained a fine, assortiment of oriental greetings, wishes and kotows—and a pawn ticket.

Machmed, it seems, pawned the shah's portraits the day he received them and immediately set out for Italy. He was subsequently arrested in Florence, but had only a few hundred francs in his possession.

The shah has refused to take the portraits out of pawn, and Ali declares it would ruin him to do so.

BOBTAIL STEERS AND COWS

Tails of Bangs Cattle Cut Off to Make Ropes—Hogs Robbed of Their Ears.

Redding, Cal.—W. B. Elam, an extensive stock raiser of Tehama county, came to Red Bluff and complained to the sheriff that parties unknown to him were cutting the tails off the stock on his ranges. He thinks there must be as many as 100 booted steers and cows on the range about Hunter's station.

He says the mutilation is done by thieves, who want the hair to use in the manufacture of hair ropes. Mr. Elam claims that the men who rob the cattle of their tails slip up behind them while they are lying down, and with a sharp knife do the work quickly.

Ross McRae, of Payne's creek, also in Tehama county, went to Red Bluff and swore to a complaint charging that a neighbor had stolen 17 hogs from him. Later 16 of the hogs turned up at the home place, but all of them had been clipped clean of ears. These two complaints, coming so closely together, are a novelty in criminal proceedings in northern California.

LEFT FORTUNE BY A "VAG."

Denver Sheriff Befriended Stranger Who Wills Him \$32,000 at His Death.

Denver, Col.—Felix O'Neill, formerly sheriff of Denver county, has just received \$32,000 by the will of a man named Garrity, who was serving a sentence for vagrancy when O'Neill, then a detective, became interested and helped him upon his feet.

Garrity told the officer that he had come west to make his fortune and was penniless, and O'Neill, with a kindly heart, took the man to his home after he had left jail, fed and clothed him and gave him a start. The old man soon left Denver, but often returned and O'Neill never had a truer friend.

Sun Will Be Cold.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the great scientist, declares that one of the recent sun spots observed in the solar eclipse was so large that the earth could be dropped into the cavity with a clear space of 1,000 miles all around it. The sun shrinks very slowly, adds Sir Oliver, and Lord Kelvin has calculated that in 20,000 years it would be incapable of warming the earth.

Uncle Sam's Loose Change.

All the money in the world now amounts to \$12,500,000,000, of which \$6,000,000,000 is in gold and more than \$3,000,000,000 is in silver. Of the gold nearly one-fourth and of the silver more than one-fifth is held by the United States, the amount in both cases being more than that held by any other nation.

LESSONS FEELING OF PAIN.

Boys Tried for Restlessness of Suffering Infants and in Asylums in Cases of Mania.

London.—Interesting experiments with blue light as an agent for producing analgesia, or insensibility to pain, the discovery of Prof. Redard, have been carried out by Dr. Harvey Hilliard, anaesthetist to the Royal Dental hospital of London. In an article in the Medical Times and Hospital, Dr. Hilliard states that he found that a blue light had on himself a most distinctly calming influence, a desire to close the eyes and sleep is experienced, and, after some minutes, sensibility to pain is lessened. For instance, the difference between a light pressure made with the tip of the little finger and a needle could not easily be detected, and surgical needles could be pushed into the face, lips, gums or arms and blood drawn thereby without actual pain being felt unless a still deeper pressure were exerted.

"I believe that the presence of a blue lamp suitably placed might give satisfactory results in the treatment of insomnia, owing to its calming influence. I have tried it with some benefit in one case, and similarly in restlessness of infants suffering from a mild illness, and in asylums in case of mania it is conceivable that blue light rays might be of value. This view is supported by the fact that red lights have been found to have a beneficial effect upon smallpox; it is similar to the vitality of the germs of that disease."

Dr. Hilliard gives instances of the utility of the blue rays in the case of the extraction of teeth. One man said under his influence he felt no pain when the molar was extracted, and returned to have two others removed by the same agency.

WORKS FARM LIKE A MAN.

Wife of Man Who Becomes Insane Saves Property by Her Exertions—Complimented by Judge.

Knightstown, Ind.—The final settlement in the Henry circuit court of the estate of George Shewmaker reveals the story of how a plucky little woman made a brave fight to save the farm, support two children and maintain the family's respectability after she had been deprived of a husband's help when he was sent to the insane hospital.

A few years ago, when Rufus Shewmaker was murdered by John Thrawley in the northern part of this county, George Shewmaker, a brother of the murdered man, went insane from brooding over his brother's untimely death. Shortly before he had purchased a farm and when he was committed everyone thought the farm would revert to the original owner.

Not so, however, for the brave little wife set heroically to work, met all the notes as they fell due, paid the taxes regularly and the court has just authorized the administrator of the estate to turn the farm over to her.

All the while Mrs. Shewmaker worked the farm herself, marketed the crops and did all the farm work without male assistance and at the same time she sent her children to school. When Judge Morris issued his order he publicly complimented the little woman for the brave fight she had made and declared that it was more than many men could have done.

WHO OWNS THESE TEETH?

That Is Mystery That Is Agitating Ypsilanti, Mich., Mail Carriers Who Get Queer Package.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—There is a new version of the Cinderella story which is more up to date than the original which has done duty through several generations.

According to the new one the modern prince is going about Ypsilanti inspecting the mouths of would-be princesses to see whom a wandering set of upper teeth may possibly fit.

Recently when the post office carriers made their collections from the city mail boxes one of them discovered a set of false teeth in one of the boxes. The teeth were not wrapped up or labeled as to their destination nor was postage prepaid. So that the authorities have no idea as to their ultimate destination.

Just how they came there is also a mystery and whether some night wanderer tried to swallow the mail box and got too big a mouthful, or whether the teeth were destined as a gift for some member of the force, is not known. The teeth will be kept a week and then returned to the dead letter office as unmailed matter.

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

The commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the barge office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barges, six brigs and 24 schooners among the sailing vessels.

In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,356 were British and 521 German.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN FACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Gretna Green for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orian W. Filer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put aside those whom God hath joined together; but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorced were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately. The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single. It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK.

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumbers' apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this munificent sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence; they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.</p

Old Dixie

RYE WHISKEY.
Same
quality at the price.
1.25 full Qt. \$5 gal.
ONLY AT

Christian Xander's quality house.
909 7th st. Phone M. 274.

Absolute Reliability

Is an essential feature of our stock. No matter what you buy here, from a cheap kitchen chair to an expensive parlor suite, you will get absolute satisfaction with every purchase. Our long experience in the furniture business enables us to buy with good judgment, and we make it a point to handle only such goods as we can safely guarantee. We have a superb stock of things that will please you, for they are the prettiest patterns and the newest styles that the factories have produced.

We invite you to open an account with us whenever you wish, and arrange the terms of payment to suit your convenience. All our prices are marked in plain figures and we make no extra charge for credit.

PETER GROGAN.

817-819-821-823 Seventh St.

Williams

Prussian Syrup

—OF—

TAR, WILD CHERRY &c.

The most certain and speedy remedy known for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

And all Pulmonary Complaints.

For Sale by F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., 2nd Masonic Temple, Cor. F and 9th Streets.

CITY TO OWN DEER.

HARTFORD, CONN., BUYS HERD WITH LAND.

Sixteen of the Animals on Preserve Are Nearly All Full Grown— Bucks, in Bad Temper, Fight Among Each Other.

Hartford, Conn.—It is expected that the city of Hartford will soon number among its assets the herd of 16 deer now on the Colt estate, as it is thought that they will go with the property and continue to ornament the grounds, where deer have been for 30 years or more.

The deer, now in their preserve on the Colt property, are all practically full grown, as the youngest ones are over a year old. They are now wearing their winter suits, a trifle darker in color than the leaves that strew the ground in their little park, and they all seem as contented as if they were assured that a future of prosperity awaited them.

Things do not run smoothly in deer-dom, however, for the bucks are in bad temper and have been for a month or two, a characteristic of the male during the rutting season. They fight one another, and resent attention on the part of humans for that matter. Within a few days one of the men on the grounds found two of the bucks lying on the grass, each with his horns hopelessly interlocked in the other's, while one, in addition, had caught his fore legs in the other's antlers, so that movement on his part was out of the question. Assistance was secured and the two animals were finally disengaged. They were exhausted and lay quietly on the ground for some little time after they had been released. Whatever their difference had been, they had forgotten it by the time they were able to walk about again. Had they been wild deer they would have starved to death where they lay.

No one now on the Colt estate can remember the time when the deer were brought there, though it is thought that they were secured by or given to Mrs. Colt after the death of her husband. The herd is now somewhere near high water mark, as for many years there were only seven or eight of the animals. While they are more numerous now, they are showing the effects of in and in breeding, for, it is said, they do not average as large as their ancestors were 20 years ago. Most of them die natural deaths, though there have been some notable exceptions to the rule. One, said to be the finest buck ever on the grounds, was shot 12 or 13 years ago because he had become so ugly in disposition that his presence was dangerous to his fellows as well as to human visitors. He was an animated breach of the peace, and Mrs. Colt was forced to have him killed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JAMES F. BUNDY AND GEORGE F. COLLINS, ATTORNEYS.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Howard Broadus, Complainant, vs. Georgiana Broadus and Alphonso Waters, Defendants.

No. 24,903. Equity Docket No. 55.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the grounds of adultery.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 29th day of November, A. D. 1905, ordered that the defendant Alphonso Waters cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fourth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; said order to be published in the Law Reporter and The Bee once a week for three weeks, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice.

True Copy. Test:

John R. Young, Clerk.

By Wm. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13,285 Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Robert H. Daggs, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1905.

Wm. J. Howard, 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. Martin, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR RENT.

A beautiful front room, furnished or unfurnished. 2008 Third street, N. W. Linden Flats No. 9

FOR 1906.

CHASE ROYS, SOLICITOR.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Daisy E. Belt vs. King Wilson Belt, Equity No. 22,893. Doc. No. 51.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the bond of marriage.

On motion of the petitioner, by her attorney of record, it is this 10th day of December, 1905 ordered that the defendant, King Wilson Belt, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the 40th day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order, said order to be published in The Bee once a week for three weeks. Otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in the case of default.

By order of the Court,

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice.

True copy. Test:

John R. Young, Clerk.

By Wm. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"



STRAIGHTENS

KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that can be put up in any style desired, consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, soft, pliable and easy to comb. Treatment 5 to 6 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The "OZONIZED OX MARROW" removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stimulates the hair follicles, and makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly packaged, it is especially suitable for ladies, gentlemen and children.

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